

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3975. 號四廿月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

日九廿月二年子丙

Price, \$24 per Annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, 121, Holborn Hill. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAKTEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports. Also, agents for the China Mail.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 50,000,000 Francs. 8 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 8 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE, 14, Rue Bergère, Paris. LONDON AGENT, 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. AGENTS:—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseille, Brüssel, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hong Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHIEF DE GUIGNÉ, Manager. Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 " " " " 12 " 5 " " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

NOW READY.

YEN-SHUI, or, THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RATION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary. No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 29, 1876. ap1

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned. Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSSE, or LEONG Ah Yon, KWONGHING, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE Young, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April 1876.

And all Persons being Indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DALY, and all Persons indebted to the same, are requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

H. LOWCOCK, Executor. Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE."

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE. I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS. E. C. RAY. Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE. WE have Established branches of our Firm at Hap Hong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

For Sale.

DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARRÉ BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.) Pints, \$16 " (2 ") 5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY. \$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1875. st.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS. Price, \$3.

Shanghai, KELLY & Co. Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—INLAND Lot 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48. MARINE Lot 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324. INLAND Lot 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.75. FARM Lot 17, POKFULUM, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25. AT KOWLOONG:—MARINE Lot 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10. AT YOKOHAMA:—Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Out-houses. Area 1,084 Tubas of 28 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79. No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 654 Tubas.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum. Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINSTAD, Trustees A. Heard & Co's Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brillante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets. Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores. Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also, A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong. SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON. Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR in Barrels and Tins.

MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

FOR SALE.

200 Cases CLARET from BORDEAUX. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. Large, Handpicked, Double-screened at \$5 per Ton. Small, at \$6 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road and at East Point. Hongkong, December 8, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of March 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of G. M. Thompson, Esq., No. 2, Hollywood Road,—

The whole of the Household FURNITURE, etc., comprising: Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Suites, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, Engravings, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Window Curtains,

&c., &c., &c.

A Cottage PIANO. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc27

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Staunton Street, on

TUESDAY,

the 28th March, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—Sundry Household FURNITURE, the property of a Gentleman changing his Residence, comprising: Chairs, Couches, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lamps, Books, Marble-top Side Tables, Marble-top Washstands, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Pictures.

Sundry Fire Arms, &c., &c. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876. mc28

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price \$1 each. CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, OLEVA, LAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co's Steamer "QUEENSLAND,"

will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 14, 1876. mc25

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "GUNGA,"

GARCEAU, Master, will leave for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, March 23, 1876. mc25

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO,"

Captain PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co. Hongkong, March 20, 1876. mc28

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"

Captain TRENDAUN, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, March 23, 1876. mc23

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY. The Steamer "CHEFNIOT,"

Captain WATT, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 20, 1876. mc30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship "QUANGSE,"

Capt. JONES, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap12

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "SUNDA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Mongolia with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "MONGOLIA,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship "SHALIMAR,"

WALKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "NIGHTINGALE,"

PALMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "MARY WHITRIDGE,"

CUTLER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1876. ap20

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 German Barque "NICOLINE,"

313 Tons Register. Captain ASHMANN, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

NOTICE.

The Undermentioned Vessels having the greater portion of their Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the following Ports.

FOR VICTORIA, Y's I.

The British Barque "FORWARD,"

Captain JOHN STRACHAN.

The British Ship "ANNIE GRAY,"

Captain ROBERT MORE.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

The American Barque "GARIBALDI,"

Captain C. M. NOTES.

The American Bark "EDWARD JAMES,"

Captain THOS. J. FOSBERG.

FOR HONOLULU, S. I., AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Bark "ALDEN BESSE,"

Captain ALLEN NOTES.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM,"

FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICH,"

RAY T. LEWIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The A 1 American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED,"

WHITE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"TANAI,"
Capt. REYNOLDS, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
on SUNDAY, the 26th Inst., at Noon.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. mc26

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship
"NORMANBY"
will be despatched as above
on or about the 1st Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. ap1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. IRAOUADY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
"Gange," from London, in connection
with the above Steamship, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may
be obtained from MONDAY, the 27th Instant,
at 10 a.m.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before Noon To-morrow, request-
ing it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri-
day, the 31st Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. mc31

LOST.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd Instant, a
Liver and White Suffolk SPANIEL,
answers to the name of "SAMBO." Who-
ever will bring the same to the Office of
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., will be suitably
Rewarded.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

LOST.

A SMALL ROUGH TERRIER, blind
of one eye, and answers to the name
of "PINCHER;" owner's name is on the
collar. Any one bringing the DOG to the
Underigned at Messrs GILMAN & Co., will
be suitably Rewarded.

J. H. ROBERTS.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876. mc31

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for
the above Company, are prepared to
issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current
rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to issue Policies of
Marine Insurance at current rates, payable
in London, India, Australia, New Zealand,
Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China,
Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Asso-
ciation it is provided that, after pay-
ment to the shareholders of a dividend
of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth
of the residue of profits will be rateably
divided amongst those Insurers out of
whose business profits have been made
during the year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 23, *Aloha*, Germ. steamer, 1179,
A. Muller, Saigon Mar. 19, Rico.—Wm.
Pustau & Co.

March 24, *Iraouady*, French steamer,
Gauvain, Marcellus Feb. 13, Naples 15,
Suez 19, Port Said 20, Aden 26, Galle
Mar. 6, Singapore 15, Saigon 20, Mails and
General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.

(None).

CLEARED.

Diomed, for London.
Fernambuco, for Saigon.
Caudor Castle, for Saigon.
Braemar Castle, for Saigon.
Fernambuco, for Saigon.
Asia, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Iraouady*, for Hong-
kong: from Marseilles, Messrs K. Adams,
A. P. MacEwen, H. M. Bevis, Howard, J.
S. Edgar, E. Deador, Alfred Rowe, and
Toda (Spanish Vice-Consul); from Sitga-
pore, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Miss Nair, and
O. Chinn; from Saigon, Father Polier,
Rev. Grist, and 20 Chinese. For Shang-
hai: from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. W. A.
Turnbull, Messrs Yorks, J. L. Blackmore,
A. Lay, Pennington, Alfred Hanks, J.
Lloyd E. Palm, De Helke, A. Courtat,
and Perchall; from Saigon, Messrs Gaus-
sier and Barthe, and 17 French Mariners.
For Yokohama: from Marseilles, Mr. and
Mrs. Lachdoff and 2 servants, Messrs C. J.
Van Doorn, Malloire, Hardt, Schenk,
Zingel, and Thibaudier.
Per *Aloha*, 7 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *Aloha* reported
first three days had fine weather, since
when experienced equally weather with
heavy swell from N.E.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For SAIGON.—
Per *FERONIA*, at 8.30 a.m. on Satur-
day, the 25th Inst.

Per *CAWDORE CASTLE*, at 9.30 a.m.
To-morrow, the 25th Inst.

Per *PENEDO*, at 11 a.m. To-morrow,
the 25th Instant, instead of as pre-
viously notified.

Per *ASIA*, at 0.30 p.m. To-morrow, the
25th Inst.

For MANILA.—
Per *GUNGA*, at 11.30 a.m. Saturday,
the 25th Inst.

For SINGAPORE, SOMERSET, COOK-
TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOW-
EN, KIPPEL BAY, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY, TASMANIA AND MEL-
BOURNE.—
Per *QUEENSLAND*, at 11.30 a.m. on
Saturday, the 25th Instant.

For SWATOW & AMOY.—
Per *CHEANG HOOK KIAN*, at 4.30
p.m. To-morrow, the 25th Instant,
instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—
Per *YESSO*, at 5 p.m. on Saturday,
the 25th Inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per French Mail Packet *TANAI*, at
11.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 26th Inst.

For AMOY.—
Per *ESMERALDA*, at 9.30 a.m. on
Tuesday, the 28th Inst.

For HONOLULU.—
Per Barque *COLOMBO*, at 3.30 p.m. on
Tuesday, the 4th April.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—
Per *QUANGSI*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednes-
day, the 12th April.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet *TEHERAN*,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
30th Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 29th Instant,
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 30th Instant,
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents
to extra Postage until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom via
Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted
on board the Packet on payment of a
Late Fee of 45 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 19, 1876. mc30

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *HELIO*,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 1st April, with Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.40 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hong-
kong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S.
Stamps to those places only the names
of which are printed in Italics. To all
the other places named correspondence
cannot be Registered through, but only
to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspond-
ence thus sent:—

Per half ounce, Hongkong
cents, 8

Canada, British Columbia, New
Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward's Island,
Vancouver's Island, Baha-
mas, Nassau, New Provid-
ence, 8

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota,
Carthagen, Costa Rica,
Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Gren-
land, Jamaica, New Gra-
nada, Nicaragua, Panama,
West Indies, 8

Hawaii, Newfoundland, 6

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador,
Venezuela, 8

Belize, Greytown, Guiana,
Honduras, Martinique, San-
ta Martha, Turk's Island, 8

Brasil, 15

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, 8

Argentina Confederation, Bue-
nos Ayres, Paraguay, 8

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.) 2

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers
or Book Packets (as silk scarves,
jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1876. ap1

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *HOOGHLY*,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 30th Inst., with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Sin-
gapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta,
Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexan-
dria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 29th April,
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, March 23, 1876. ap2

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, March 26:—
Daylight.—*Tanai* leaves for Swatow,
Amoy, & Fuchow.

Noon.—*Tanai* leaves for Yokohama.

MONDAY, March 27:—
10 a.m.—Delivery of Goods per *Iraou-
ady* may be obtained from M. M. Co.'s
Godowns.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 2, Hollywood Road.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Legislative
Council.

TUESDAY, March 28:—
10 a.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 15, Stanton's street.

Edmond Greater leaves for Takao (direct)
on this date.

WEDNESDAY, March 29:—
Goods per *Nestor* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 30:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

Cheviot leaves for Cooktown, Townsville,
Brisbane and Sydney on or about this
date.

FRIDAY, March 31:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

Goods per *Iraouady* undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

SATURDAY, April 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer *Belgic* leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Normanby leaves for Cooktown and
Sydney on or about this date.

Warrants against unclaimed Dividends,
Bonus or Interests on Victoria Fire
Insurance Co., to be presented before
this date.

THURSDAY, April 6:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

WEDNESDAY, April 12:—
2 p.m.—*Quangsi* leaves for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 15:—
8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 22:—
Claims against the Estate of Captain
Lawrence Young, deceased, must be
sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30:—
Claims against the Estate of Diederich
Heimholt, Quirino Antonio Gutierrez,
Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and
Henry Roberts, deceased, must be
proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31:—
Claims against the Estates of Gustav
Tobler, Edward Parker, Edward
Richard Handley, Kwong Tham, Lam
Kok Cheong, Lee Ah Yon, Lung Sew
Fan, Man Chan, and a Chinaman,
name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must
be proved on or before this date.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Gunga* leaves for Manila.

Noon.—*Queensland* leaves for Singapore,
Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of
the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.25 p.m.

BIRTH.

March 23rd, at Shameson, Canton, Mrs.
ALEXANDER G. LEVYSOHN, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Dalroch House, Dumbarton, on the
9th inst., by the Rev. Walter Duncan,
M.A., assisted by the Rev. John Baird,
B.D., James Buebanan, of Shanghai, to
Maggie, eldest daughter of James Ure, Esq.

On the 3rd Feb., at Kildbrooke Church,
Blackheath, by the Rev. H. Martyn Hart,
M.A., William Giuseppe Gulland, of Sin-
gapore, to Julia Clementina, daughter of
Frederick Addis of Blackheath.

On the 2nd Feb., at the Brooms, Lead-
gate, Co. Durham, by the Very Rev. Canon
Kearney, uncle of the bride, assisted by the
Very Rev. Monsignor Thompson, Inceot
Charles, youngest son of the late John
Mason, F.R.C.S., of Stafford, to Mary,
eldest daughter of the late Christopher
Kearney, of Mullacash House, Co. Kildare.

DEATH.

On the 17th Jan., at St. Helena, Capt.
Watt, late of *Hallouen*, well-known in
the Australian and China trade.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

THE account of the meeting of the
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, which
we gave yesterday, was unavoidably
brief, and some matters were omitted
from it that are well worth the attention
of business men in this Colony. The
proceedings commenced with an animat-
ed discussion, in which, no doubt, the
Chamber was deeply interested, but
which does not possess equal interest
for Hongkong readers. It appears that
Shanghai has been troubled for some
time past with a strong suspicion that
other taxes than import duties have
been levied within the limits of the Set-
tlement, and the Committee of the Cham-
ber, with the view of obtaining facts
to form the foundation of a remonstrance to
the proper authorities, issued circulars
to members of the Chamber and some of
the principal firms in the place, asking
for information on the subject. At the
meeting of the Chamber in question, the
Committee presented a report, stating
that only one reply had been received,
and "that not being of a nature to en-
courage further action, the Committee
concluded that the matter was not felt
by the Merchants of the Port to require

the present intervention of the Chamber." Now the Chamber thought that this was a case of being—to use an expressive if somewhat vulgar phrase—"sat upon" by the Committee; and on the adoption of the report being moved, several mem-
bers got up and, strenuously objecting to the idea going forth to the public that the members of the Chamber had treated this important subject with indifference, urged that the fact of only one reply having been received was not sufficient reason for the Committee abandoning the matter, and that the obnoxious sen-
tences should be omitted from the report. The Committee, however, manfully stood their ground, contending that they had simply recorded facts; but, after a long and warm discussion, it was ultimately resolved that the whole subject should be omitted. Something may be said for both parties. It is a regrettable fact that business men in Hongkong, as well as in Shanghai, often exhibit a tardiness in moving upon public questions, even in which they have considerable personal interest; and when they have been induced to move, there seems to be a tendency to shift the action from one to the other, so that in the end nobody does the work. At the same time the Committee should have been aware of this, and not have been so utterly discouraged, as they appear to have been, by the fact of their only receiving one reply to their circulars. We well understand there are great difficulties in the way of getting Chinese evidence in regard to the levying of improper duties, and have on more than one occasion pointed them out in these columns; but if the Committee had shown a little energy in the matter, though they might not have obtained the facts they wanted, they could, at all events, have done something towards getting rid of the abuse.

The next subject that engaged the attention of the Chamber was one of considerably greater interest to residents in Hongkong. The Chairman proposed that the Chamber should discontinue the subscription to Reuters' Telegrams. On reading over the report it seems that the majority of the members privately subscribed for the telegrams, and it was pointed out that the Chinese were the principal persons who were benefited by the subscription from the Chamber. The motion of the Chairman was, in the end, carried almost unanimously, and so the Chamber will discontinue the subscrip-
tion for the telegrams from the 1st April next, when the present contract expires. It is to be hoped that this resolution on the part of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce will not be without its good effects on Reuters' Agency, and will lead to an improvement in the accuracy and selection of its telegrams. Merchants and other business men in this Colony naturally object to pay hard dollars for early intelligence of vivacity in the Right or depression in the Left Centre of the French Senate, for intelligence of "another Carlist Victory!" or of a further change in the Greek or Turkish Ministry.

Telegraphic matters having been dis-
posed of, the Chamber entered on what may truly be described as a very large question. It was proposed: "That this Chamber is of opinion that the want of a fixed standard of value, and of a national silver currency, is a great impediment to the development of the foreign as well as the native trade of the country; and that the Committee be re-
quested to prepare a memorial to be ad-
dressed to the Ministers of the Treaty Powers at Peking, in order that they may induce the Chinese Government to establish a mint for the coinage of legal tender silver coins and of token money." We suppose that when China does throw off the mantle of seclusion with which she has so persistently clung to for so many ages, and her conservatism has become thawed, that we may look for her establishing a mint; but how far the time is distant when such happy events shall come about, it must be simply guess work to say. That the establish-
ment of a Mint in China would be a great benefit to the country and to the foreigners residing in it, there is not the remotest doubt; it would be a great pro-
gressive step on the part of the nation, but China has for generations refused to take progressive steps of far more im-
portance and advantage either to herself or to other countries. The Shanghai Chamber, although the motion was adopted, seemed to receive the proposition in a somewhat factious spirit, and were evidently impressed with the vi-
sionary character of its realization.

The concluding business of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution to the effect that a Committee should be ap-
pointed to investigate the grievances of foreign merchants at Shanghai respecting the trade with Chinese generally; to present a full report on the subject to the Chamber; and, in case of its adoption, to forward a copy of the same to the representatives of the foreign powers at Peking. This Committee will have a large field for its operations, and ought to be able to present a report powerful enough to stir Sir Thomas Wade into activity. The residents at Shanghai, and, for the matter of that, at any of the Treaty Ports of China, certainly do not lack grievances, but they do lack a sufficient and energetic representation of them at the Chinese Capital.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The Press says that the incompleteness of the Court Library is a standing cause of complaint with the Chief Justice. Were the library supplied as it should be, judges might possibly be shorter and the learned Judge would probably go longer.

throw doubts on the technical correctness of his own decisions. The other day, in giving his decision in the case of Bueeche, Souchay & Co., claimants in re Augustine Heard & Co.'s estate, his Lordship said, "It might have been that the case of Halford and Lloyd would have entirely turned this question, but Halford and Lloyd is not in the colony." By all means, then, let us have "Halford and Lloyd," if for want of a report of this momentous case the public of Hongkong are to have Justice dealt out to them in which even the Judge himself has not full confidence. The judgment, it may be remarked, was delivered verbally, not read, and carried away by the force of his grievances, his Lordship may unconsciously have made use of what he would wish to be understood as hyperbolic language.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail notices the good ad-
ministration of the Tartar General at Canton, and instances a case where he had been the means of rescuing a kidnapped girl from falling into a life of infamy by forwarding her to her native place at Yunnan.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* notices the rumoured insurrection in Kwei-chow, and says the government should first of all provide means of paying the soldiers, secondly, raise militia or volunteers in the turbulent districts, and thirdly, proclaim a universal amnesty so that former rebels might be reclaimed.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* says it cannot account why America should interfere in the German claim in reference to the *Anna* affair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Flying Squadron arrived at Singapore on the 11th March, and the *Immortalis* went into quarantine through having one case of small-pox on board.

The outward French mail steamer *Iraouady* made a somewhat longer passage than usual from Saigon, owing to the circumstance that she lost one of the blades of her propeller.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the *Chinese Recorder* for Jan.-Feb., which will be noticed in due time.

By kind permission of Captain Bristow, Divine Service will be held on board the *Sydenham* on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. A launch will go round the harbour to collect those wishing to attend.

The project of establishing a Temperance Hall for sailors on shore, which we com-
mended in our issue of February 11th, is, we are glad to say, likely soon to become an accomplished fact. A house in Stanley Street has been rented by the Committee, a billiard-table has been purchased, and the building is being fitted up so as in various ways to provide for the instruction, rational amusement and refreshment of those for whom it is intended. The subscription list, which was

earnings of 1875, and so we may consider the year's working now under review satisfactory and confidently look into the future. We have a large amount pending for salvage claims, say about \$90,000, which we put down for \$30,000, of which sum \$16,000 have already actually been recovered, and another like amount is pretty safe to come in. The balance consists chiefly of the claim against the *Japan*: great hopes are entertained, that the treasure from this steamer will shortly be recovered. The Directors of course did not feel justified in carrying this claim or part of it forward as good, but should the expectations now entertained be realised, our to-day's accounts will show a handsome surplus, which the Board then intends to distribute at once in accordance with the articles of association. In passing our to-day's report you will give us the power to do so.

I may mention, that the expenses up to now incurred on the salvage of the *Japan* have been written off as losses for 1874. I also beg to draw your attention to the London Special Account, and may mention that the U. S. Bonds \$50,000, at present market price and exchange, are worth about \$11,000 more than the amount we have them in our books. In regard to the Commission of the General Agents, the Board as promised at our last June Extraordinary Meeting has gone carefully into this matter, and after due consideration, I am glad to say, does not see any reason to ask the General Agents for a reduction of their present charge, which they are entitled to according to the Articles of Association. I know that some dissatisfaction as to the question of Commissions has been expressed by some of the Shareholders, but I am sure, that if they would look into the matter, they will agree with the Board that the charge is not at all exorbitant. I do not think that any Insurance Office here based upon the same business can be worked much cheaper, but quite apart from that, I think, we ought to bear in mind, that a good many of our Constituents owe to the influence of the general managers, and I may also mention that they themselves individually are the largest contributors in the Company, the amount of Premium, which they themselves contributed last year, exceeding far the amount of Commission paid to them. I have nothing further to remark, but before moving the adoption of the report, I shall be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. Bell.—I have one or two questions to ask. You say here that the premium received during 1875 shows an increase over the previous year.

The Chairman replied that the extra premium was more than last year. It was something like \$253,000, but deducting a five per cent commission to the agents at the ports, the net amount was what it was put in the report.

Mr. Bell then called attention to the item of salvage claims, observing that of the \$36,000 no more than \$16,000 was actually recovered.

The Chairman replied that it was so, but the remaining \$20,000 was pretty sure to come in.

Mr. Bell said the whole \$30,000 was put down as assets. Would it not have been better to put down only \$16,000? There was a possibility of not getting the \$20,000. The Chairman said there was a possibility, but it was necessary for the statement of accounts that the whole sum should appear.

Mr. Bell next referred to the item of \$74,000 written off from the salvage claims, and asked if it referred exclusively to the steamer *Japan*.

The Chairman replied that the *Japan* claim was only \$50,000. The rest had reference to other claims.

Mr. Bell then asked the Chairman if he had any objection to state why Mr. Nicolson had resigned the position of auditor.

The Chairman replied that it was because he had joined the Board of another Company. He then proposed that the report and statement of accounts be passed.

Mr. Bell seconded the motion, which was then unanimously carried.

The re-election of Messrs Burrows and Geary was proposed by Mr. Bell, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Grobier, and carried.

Mr. Burrows then proposed and Mr. Middleton seconded, the re-election of Messrs Melvill and Hauschild as auditors. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said this concluded the business. He trusted that the shareholders would continue to give their support to the Company, and if no unforeseen disaster befell them, the Company he believed would do well. He thanked those present for their attendance.

The meeting then separated.

THE MEETING OF THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following are the chief items in the Report presented at the meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on the 17th instant:—

The Yunnan Outrage.—The most important public event in China during the year, was the lamentable outrage which occurred in Yunnan in February last, when Col. Horace Brown's party was attacked, and Mr. Margary treacherously murdered. The Committee availed itself of an opportunity of expressing to H.B.M. Minister the sympathy of the Chamber upon this event, but as it immediately concerned a government expedition, any further action on the part of the representatives of the commercial interests of this port was not deemed necessary. Although the subsequent negotiations were protracted to an extent for which the reason has not been publicly stated, it is hoped that the final result, which is as yet in the future, will justify the opinion that such means will be taken as will prove effectual in bringing the Chinese Government to a sense of its obligations regarding the right of travel in the interior, and the duty of maintaining respect for the safety of foreigners and for its own passports, as any show of weakness on the part of foreign negotiators cannot fail to lead to further disregard on the part of the Chinese Government of the provisions of the Treaties and of the obligations of civilization.

Router's Telegrams.—A motion was carried at the General Meeting requesting the Committee to give their special attention to the improvement of the Telegrams received by the Chamber, and authorizing the cancelling of the existing contracts with Router's Telegram Company if necessary to this end. The Committee has been in correspondence with the Secretary of Router's Telegram Company during the year, and some suggestions of alterations in the Messages have been adopted, but the Members will have the opportunity of again considering the question at the coming

General Meeting, as the contract has, at the request of the Committee, been renewed for three months only, terminating on 31st March. The present Subscription with a guarantee of 60 Subscribers, is Tels 88 per annum. Twenty-four Tels of which sum are contributed from the funds of the Chamber, and the remaining Tels 64 by the individual Members. The Committee enquired whether any reduction could be made on this charge, but the Company was not found willing to renew the contract on lower terms, and since then, the rates for Telegraphing have been considerably increased. The rates at which the contract can now be renewed are:—For 50 Members guaranteed, Tels 120 per annum. For 60 Members guaranteed, Tels 100 per annum. The present number of Members is 53.

Chinese Guild combinations against Foreign Firms.—A case of combination among the Members of a Chinese Guild at Swatow, which had the effect of stopping the business of a foreign firm for a considerable time, was brought to the notice of the Chamber in February 1875, and received the careful attention of the Committee. The dispute which caused the combination, arose from the non-payment of the insurance upon the cargo of a steamer, which was lost; pending a legal decision as to the effect upon the validity of the policies, of a deviation from the intended voyage. The co-operation of the Chinese policy-holders appears to have been desired for this purpose, but declining all conditions, they insisted upon the payment of the Insurance at once, and enforced the demand by an order of the Swatow Guild forbidding business with the firm which had issued the policies. The Consular Authorities were appealed to without success, and finally the firm in question took upon themselves the responsibility of paying in full, to save their business from ruin, but afterwards referred the case to the British Minister who is stated to have expressed himself powerless to interfere, except by remonstrating unless such combinations were clearly proved to include coercion of natives otherwise willing to continue their business relations, and as such proof is usually impossible, in view of the influence of the guilds over their members, and the complicity of the Chinese Authorities, there is no prospect that official action will protect foreign traders under similar circumstances. The Committee brought the question again to the notice of H. B. Minister, who verbally expressed his opinion in accordance with the above. The point which concerns traders in China in general, is, less the just ice or injustice of the demands made in this or any similar instance, than the fact of the guilds having it in their power to take the law into their own hands, deciding the issue, and awarding a punishment to enforce the decision without reference to any legal tribunal. The right of any trader or body of traders to decide to transact business with particular firms cannot be contested, but the coercion of others not directly aggrieved is understood to be recognized by the British Minister as contrary to Treaty, and the existing Article XVII of the British Treaty of 1858 clearly implies, that the enforcement of a demand by means other than an appeal to the Consul of the person against whom a claim is pending, is not considered justifiable by the contracting powers.

Interview with Mr. Wade.—By the courtesy of H. B. Minister the Committee met by appointment at the British Consulate on the 25th April, and at that interview the questions of—Dredging the Wosung Bar, The Lekim Taxes, Transit and Barrier Dues, Bonded Warehouses, the opening of the Upper Yangtze, Guild Combinations, &c. were mentioned. The interview was of a private nature, and the remarks of the Minister have therefore not been published, but a report of the Meeting has been entered on the minutes of the Chamber. The Committee gathered from what passed upon the occasion, that the Chinese Government would be urged to renew their attention to the wants of navigation at this Port, but that prospects of any amelioration with regard to taxes on or of the establishment of Bonded Warehouses were remote, while the extension of commerce on the Yangtze was strongly opposed at Peking.

Rates of Postage.—Some alterations have recently been made in the charges for Postage; the United States especially having notified considerable reduction; but the British Postal Rates are still maintained at a high figure for mail matter to England, and between the local ports. The Committee therefore addressed the Postmaster General in Hongkong, pointing out the discrepancies which appeared in the list of charges to various places, and advocating a reduction of those now made on letters, &c., between England and China, and for short distances on the coast. The Postmaster General consented to forward a copy of the Chamber's letter to the London authorities. This correspondence is printed with the present report.

The New Telegraph Convention.—The extent to which the merchants of the port have availed themselves of the means of rapid communication with their correspondents afforded by the telegraph lines, since the cables have been laid to Shanghai, renders any change in the system of working or in the tariff of charges, of considerable importance to them, and the recent convention framed at St. Petersburg, together with the manner in which its provisions have been carried out by the companies having agencies here, and the heavy additional cost which they have imposed upon messages, call for some expression of opinion on the part of this Chamber. The New Regulations appear to have given rise to general dissatisfaction in all parts of the world, and it would be for the interest of senders of telegrams to be prepared with definite statements of their views, in order that representations might be made in the proper quarters, which if not of immediate service, would at least have some weight on the revision of the regulations which may at any time take place by mutual agreement of the contracting parties.

So far as the convention relates to China, the result has been altogether against the public, who have now to pay more for their messages, and are moreover harassed by numerous troublesome restrictions.

Tariff.—With regard to the Tariff, the Southern Lines charge \$2 per word instead of \$1.45 for messages to England, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company the same. The rate from England to New York is 75 cents per word. But the restriction upon the number of letters allowed in each word to 10, in extra-European countries, 7 syllables were previously admitted (in Europe 15 letters are taken as one word) further increases the price. The adoption of a word rate is practically of little benefit to the public, as agencies for

the transmission of telegrams at this rate have long been in existence. The Chamber is not in the possession of data to show whether the services could be conducted at a lower tariff than the present, so as to leave a fair remuneration upon the working of the lines, but it would have been more satisfactory if the telegraph administrations had tried the experiment of encouraging additional use of the telegraph, by cheapness and greater efficiency, or if they had stated openly the necessity they were under to increase the charges, if such were the case, rather than endeavour to obtain extra payment by resorting to the indirect means of restricting the nature of the telegrams, which has caused great inconvenience and expense to senders using codes, without which business telegrams could not be sent, besides giving rise to disputes upon doubtful interpretations of the regulations. These interpretations have been so various, that at the same time one Telegraph Office in China has accepted messages of a description refused by another.

Telegraphing Figures.—The telegraphing of figures is stated to be attended with greater risk of error than the transmission of words, and the former are consequently repeated on the line. The limitations of 5 figures as the equivalent of one word might reasonably be supposed to provide for this, but it only applies if the figures are evidently not secret ciphers. Unless they are declared to be quotations, or are intelligible in meaning to the officers of the Sending Station, they form to an extra charge of 50 per cent. Here again the question of interpreting the rules causes difficulties, and the Indian Government has recently given notice that the decision of the so called officer in China will not be accepted in doubtful cases. Lastly, however, the Shanghai agencies have been less strict in the application of this regulation. The introduction of any rules whereby the cost of a message is dependent upon its meaning is obviously objectionable.

Repetitions.—Errors in Transmission.—The new convention provides for the free repetitions of doubtful words, only when the original message has been "Registered" or "Collected," both involving heavy extra charge, but an ordinary Telegram may possibly cost several times the amount originally paid for it, before it becomes intelligible to the receiver, for although some improvement is manifest in this matter, errors frequently occur in transmission, and these of a nature which can be easily prevented by ordinary care, and the use of the most approved instruments. As the Telegraph Companies decline all responsibility for errors of correction, the senders of messages have the right to demand that reasonable correctness should be guaranteed.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
24th March, 1876.

A DEPORTED PRISONER.

Mahomed Cassim, a native of Singapore, was brought up for disposal by the Magistrate, he having been deported from Shanghai and arrived here by the steamer *Amoy*. The defendant said he was in the Police Force here in 1853 and had a discharge. He was deported from Shanghai for insulting a woman. Ordered to be kept in gaol pending the order of H. E. the Governor.

A TURBULENT MAN.

John Flynn, a seaman unemployed, was charged with being drunk and making use of bad language at the Sailors' Home. This was the third time he had been brought up for a similar offence. He attempted to kick the Constable when taken into custody. Fined \$5, in default fourteen days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Mr. F. S. Botelho, clerk at Messrs Olyphants & Co., was summoned by his servant Mah Alang for an assault. The defendant, while admitting the offence, urged that the complainant was very insolent. Fined 1/.

A DESTITUTE.

Joseph Hollinsworth, a seaman, was charged with being a destitute. He appeared to be suffering from fever, and the Colonial Surgeon recommended him to be sent to the Gaol Hospital. Fourteen days' imprisonment.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Chan Ato and Ng Akong, chair-coolies, were charged with having run into the kitchen of a house from the roof and broken the tiles thereof. The 1st defendant said there was gambling going on in his house and an alarm of Police was raised. He got frightened and escaped by jumping on to the roof. The 2nd said he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. Fined \$10 each; in default 21 days' hard labour, also to pay \$1 amends each, in default three days' further imprisonment.

DISEASED MEAT.

The master of a cow-lan was charged with having sent a bullock to the Slaughter House to be slaughtered which was unfit for human food. The matter was brought forward at the instance of Mr. G. Sharp, who happened to observe the animal before it had been slaughtered. Dr. Ayles, the Colonial Surgeon, having examined the meat to-day, pronounced it to be unfit for food. The case was remanded till to-morrow, Mr. Sharp not being in attendance.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice SNOWDEN.)
24th March 1876.

A. O. Marques v. Wong Suey Sing, \$300.50.—This case was resumed to-day, when Mr. Bretton addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. He cited several cases on contracts, and on the estimate of damages. His Lordship reserved judgment.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMITH.)
24th March 1876.

In the matter of *Sorabjee Rustonjee*, a Bankrupt.
His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

The Bankrupt *Sorabjee Rustonjee* was, on his own petition, adjudged Bankrupt by this Court on the 31st of August last. His schedule shows debts to the amount of \$17,377.71. Of that sum he states that \$9,504.71 was incurred on account of P. A. Metia, who was adjudged a Bankrupt in

1870—so that his debts on his own account are reduced to \$7,723.—This Bankrupt ceased to be a dealer in opium or a merchant in 1871, and since that time he has been a broker in a small way. The first meeting of creditors for the choice of trade assignees was duly convened for the 28th September last, but although seventeen creditors reside in Hongkong, not a single creditor attended. No trade assignees were appointed, and the whole conduct of the Bankruptcy devolved on the Official Assignee. There were no assets. The Bankrupt passed his last examination, and the 14th October was fixed for the Bankrupt's discharge, but his application was not heard till the 20th. No creditor proved a debt in the Bankruptcy until the 20th of October, 1875, when Mr. Algar deposited that the Bankrupt was indebted to him in \$1,750, he being endorsee, but not for value, of two promissory notes dated as long ago as 1872. On the 3rd November 1875 he also deposited a debt as due to him, he being endorsee also not for value of a promissory note dated 6th January 1875. Now the two notes of 1872 were originally together for \$2,525, and between these dates and Oct. 1875 the Bankrupt had paid on account of them \$775 by instalments. These promissory notes appear to have mainly resulted from money due from the Bankrupt as agent for and on account of Metia, a merchant here who became bankrupt in 1870. On the 14th November Messrs Sharp and Toller, as Solicitors for Mr. Algar, appeared on the last examination of the Bankrupt, and afterwards opposed his discharge. It was stated that he personally had no interest in the matter, but that the notes had been endorsed to him without value received, and merely to enable him to act for the real creditors—a contrivance that does not commend itself to this Court. I must assume that Mr. Algar is entitled to appear, and to oppose the discharge of the Bankrupt, but I am of opinion that the machinery of this Court ought not to be used for the benefit of creditors who do not appear until the last moment, and who decline to take care of their own interests. The Bankrupt passed his last examination on the 9th of November, and on the 24th of November he came up for his final discharge. Mr. Toller opposed his discharge on behalf of Mr. Algar, he only opposing creditors. The hearing of Mr. Bretton for the Bankrupt was adjourned without a day being named for resuming the discussion. No stop was taken by either side till February, 1876, when by arrangement the question of the Bankrupt's discharge was entertained. All the evidence and arguments for and against the Bankrupt's discharge having been heard, it becomes my duty to consider and determine whether on the five grounds insisted on by Mr. Toller, or any of them, this Court should either refuse or suspend the order of discharge of the Bankrupt, or order him to be imprisoned. The discretion of the Court must be strictly confined to these five questions:—

1st. The first objection is that the Bankrupt has carried on business with fictitious capital. Mr. Griffith, in his work on Bankruptcy, p. 954, says that this term has not yet received judicial interpretation. Mr. Doria in his work on Bankruptcy, 694, treats fictitious capital and fictitious credit as being so much alike that he quotes certain recent cases of authority binding in this Court, where he says the subject was very fully considered, but in this case as numerous other important cases before me, the authorities he cites are not in this Court, and this Court has to grope its way in the dark without them. My unenlightened common sense interpretation is that the offence of trading with fictitious capital consists in a man's trading having caused it to be believed by his creditors that he had a capital which he had not. Now it does not appear that this Bankrupt has so deceived any creditor; on the contrary he had the misfortune (very often it is a misfortune) that he won \$5,000 in the Manila Lottery by gambling, and he left an honest occupation to go notoriously into unhappy speculations. He therefore began his trade in opium with real, though small, not fictitious capital.

2nd. It is objected that the Bankrupt contracted debts without any reasonable prospect of being able to pay them, and that he continued trading after he ought to have known that on winding up his estate it would be insolvent. I am of opinion that the Bankrupt had a reasonable prospect of success in his speculations up to 1871, and according to *ex parte Johnson & Day*, and *Smale* page 25 that is enough, and he stopped his trade when Metia's failure caused his mercantile position as long ago as in 1871 to be hopeless.

3rd. The bankrupt is charged with having omitted to keep books. Merely not to keep books is no offence, it becomes so only when the Court can judicially infer that the object of the omission was to conceal the state of his affairs. I find as a fact that the bankrupt kept very imperfect accounts of his very large speculations up to 1871, yet I cannot find as a fact that his object in that was to conceal the state of his affairs. I believe that it was a system of large purchases and sales requiring no book-keeping properly so called, but memoranda made from time to time. I cannot impute a desire to conceal the state of his affairs to him, and therefore I cannot convict him of an offence under this clause. I think his conduct was wrong, but I cannot find as a fact that the omission was to conceal the state of the bankrupt's affairs. He has struggled on from 1871 to the date of his bankruptcy last year. I am of opinion that a very strong case of criminal intent in the omission must be made out in 1876 to justify the Court in punishing an offence as long ago as in 1871. It is quite true that it was essential to his success as a broker since 1871 that he should have kept books, but he says that in fact he did not keep books, and that owing to the harass of his life in trying to get business and to pay off old liabilities he did not keep books. This was very wrong, but I cannot say his object in not keeping books was to conceal the state of his affairs, and not finding that to have been his object, I cannot say that the bankrupt has brought himself within this penal clause. In order to punish a bankrupt for not keeping books of account I must find an intent to conceal in the omission which I cannot find as to this bankrupt. This is my common sense interpretation of this clause. I suppose that I am upheld by authority in *ex parte Hodgson & De G. M.* and *G. 847*, quoted in Griffith on Bankruptcy, 956, but as these reports are not in the colony, I must be content to guess what that decision is.

4th. It is urged that the bankrupt's bankruptcy is attributable to rash and hazardous speculation. Looking at what appears to me to have been the speculations

of the bankrupt up to 1871, I should have been inclined to think that the bankrupt had brought himself within this clause, but from two cases, *ex parte Evans* 31 L.J. Bankruptcy N.S. 63, and *ex parte Downman* 32 L.J. Bankruptcy N.S. 49, I find that the meaning of this clause is very much restricted; and from the latter case I extract this principle, that a speculation is not rash and hazardous within the meaning of sec. 142 of our Ordinance unless it is not only dangerous, but such as no reasonable man would enter into. I am bound by this construction of the words, and so far as appears, the speculations of this bankrupt were of the same character as speculations entered into by some of the shrewdest men of business in this Colony. This objection therefore fails. The bankrupt appears to have lived in an economical manner, but he has gone to Macao and gambled in the disgraceful gambling dens there. He admits this, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary I must accept his statement that he has not on the whole been a loser, at least since 1871, and never in such a way as to have to any appreciable extent thereby contributed to his bankruptcy. I cannot help fancying that this objection has been addressed to my prejudices and well-known objection to gambling, but I feel that it would be weakness in me to be misled by a prejudice. I now come to the personal ground of dissatisfaction addressed on behalf of Mr. Algar. I incline to think that he has no personal ground of complaint against the bankrupt as between them. Here are two promissory notes which Mr. Algar has recently become legal owner of, with notice of all the circumstances, which the bankrupt had not paid, and that is all; but treating the transactions as between the bankrupt and Ibrahim & Co., who transferred the promissory notes to Algar, not for value, but as trustee for them, it seems to me that confining myself to the promissory notes given in 1871 and 1872 for together \$2,525, the bankrupt's conduct is not legally blameable under the section now before us. Out of his small earnings since 1872 he reduced a debt arising from the failure of Metia by \$775, and Ibrahim & Co. appear so to have done, and for they have been up to a recent time on friendly terms with and employed the bankrupt, although they knew the character of his business up to 1871. In 1874 the bankrupt acted as their broker. Mr. Algar's advocate put in and relied on a letter of 20th July, 1874, addressed to Ibrahim & Co., from which he contended that the bankrupt admitted that having received monies for Ibrahim & Co., the Bankrupt appropriated the same to his own use. If this were so it is enough to say that this is not one of the offences enumerated in Sec. 142, and I cannot deal with it summarily; but the Bankrupt deposes that the letter is not true, and he gives a not very incredible account of how he was obliged to write it, and he says that he lost the money, and that he gave the promissory note for \$612 50, dated January 1875, to pay the amount lost. This may be true. I cannot disbelieve this story which is uncontradicted. I think that I have disposed of all the objections to the grant of his discharge to the Bankrupt. The entire clause 142 of our Bankruptcy Ordinance (Sec. 159 of Act of 1853) must be read strictly, and no Bankrupt comes within any of its penalties except upon strict proof against him. (See cases collected in Griffith on Bankruptcy, 937.) Some one or more of the offences mentioned in Section 142 must be actually proved to have been committed; a strong case of suspicion is not enough. (Griffith on Bankruptcy 938, and *ex parte Abbott* 8 L. T. N. S. 813 there cited.) The Bankrupt has deposed to facts which I must, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, accept in his favour, even if the story be suspicious. If he has committed perjury, which I do not allege, it is open to Mr. Algar to prosecute him, and from the way in which this Bankrupt has been questioned and opposed, I am satisfied that if the charge can be sustained it will be pressed, and if any misdemeanour which this Court cannot reach can be proved against the Bankrupt public justice will be zealously vindicated.

This is, so far I know, the first case in which any of these penal clauses have been pressed. I must say I was not aware that they had been construed so strictly as they appear to have been by this Court. Whether the law in this respect is sufficiently strict against Bankrupts may be doubted, but I am bound by law and precedent. I have considered this case more at large than usual because I think it desirable that the practitioners in Bankruptcy in this Court should understand clearly the principles that guide it in acting under this 142nd Section of our Ordinance. The Bankrupt is entitled to his discharge. In the examination of the Bankrupt it appeared that, being uneducated, he had acted as a Broker and that he had earned money some of which he had received and some of which is still unpaid. It was suggested that these monies vested in the assignee. Property acquired by a bankrupt before his discharge is said to vest in the assignee. Mr. Algar's solicitor suggested that it was the duty of the official assignee to recover the monies for the estate. The assignee has no assets and he is not bound to take any steps incurring a risk of cost at his own peril unless a proper and suitable given to him to proceed. It will be for the duty of the assignee to consider and if he is advised that he has a good case then to ask leave of the Court to proceed according to law, but the Bankruptcy Court will only give leave on good cause. After acquiring property may pass to the assignee, but it will be worth the while of Mr. Algar before he tenders such indemnity to the assignee to well consider *34 v. Osborn* 1 E. 140, where it was held that an uneducated bankrupt could maintain an action for work and labour, (what is brokerage but the price of skilled work and labour), and Lord Kenyon said "that assignees could not hire out the bankrupt to make a profit of his labour." The law recognises the rule of humanity that even an uneducated bankrupt must live, that even he is at least entitled to the earnings of the sweat of his brow and of the labour of his brain.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen has opened a new act in the Beecher Drama by demanding an inquiry into certain accusations brought against him, and the result is the Council which was sitting when the last advices were despatched. Mr. Bowen then concludes his letter to the Plymouth Church, demanding the inquiry:—"I will now tell you frankly my expectations with regard to the Plymouth pastor. I have known Mr. Beecher quite intimately since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn, and have been acquainted with him socially and privately, in church and in

family, in business and in religious matters; have heard attentively, but with profound grief, what has been said to me confidentially against him; have felt my heart stirred to its depths for dear friends who were placed in the present scandal was published, sorrowfully begged my counsel, as they assured me their pastor and mine had craftily betrayed the sanctity of their homes, among them the very charge, long after presented to me by Titian, in regard to his own home. I am now ready to testify to the essential facts before any proper tribunal. I have seen him with all this cloud of darkness gathering about him, apparently defying the public and the advice of his old lifelong friends, embracing the soundest, ablest and best clergymen in the country, and seemingly defying again and again the very God of Heaven Himself to cast him down. Now, being summoned to speak, and to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I solemnly give it. It is my unwavering opinion, in view of all the facts and evidence, and presented to me by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, without a shadow of doubt in my mind, is guilty of adultery, perjury and hypocrisy. This I say again, before the bar of this Committee, is my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to affirm that I give it calmly, without malice, and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully to God and man, the church and the world."

At the meeting on the 11th February, Mr. Beecher, referring to the charges made against him by H. C. Bowen, said:—"There should be no secrecy in the matter, if he could help it. The whole thing should be sifted to the very bottom." Mr. Beecher had now allowed his voice to tinge down to one in which were expressed mingled sadness and reproach, when suddenly bursting forth with his loudest and most vehement tones he said, "As for myself, I pronounce the allegations to be false; and with Almighty God before me, and the judgment day, I arraign him as a slanderer and a liar." Then, as he sat down, was enacted a scene which has never before twice before taken place in the Plymouth Church lecture-room; clapping of hands, stamping of feet, men hallooing plaudits to their pastor, while his wife bowed her head upon her hand and wept bitterly for some moments.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 24, 1876.	
OPIMUM—New Patna, cash...	620
Old Patna, cash...	625
—New Benares, cash...	590
Old Benares, cash...	595
—New Malwa, cash...	580
Old Malwa, cash...	585
Allowance Tels, 0 a 24	
Old Malwa, cash...	585
—Allowance Tels, 0 a 10	
CAMPION, ...	144 a 144
QUICKSILVER, ...	94
SALT PETRE, ...	44 a 54

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10
"Credit, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ...	R. 222 a 223
"Bombay, demand, ...	R. 222 a 223
"Shanghai, demand, ...	72
"Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ...	73
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ...	—
Sycee, ...	—
Mexicans, ...	—
Gold Leaf, ...	26 75
English Sovereigns, ...	5 25
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5 27
Discount, ...	7 a 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 1 per cent. prem.	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$500	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$152	
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 45 % div.	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1675	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$675	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$202	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850	
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 57	
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 635	
H.K. & M. S.-boat Co., 7 div.	
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. 724	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 724	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$524 div.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$100	

Temperature.

HONGKONG, March 24, 1876.	
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)	
Thermometer—9 A.M., ...	64
Do. 4 P.M., ...	64
Do. Maximum, ...	64
Do. Minimum over night, ...	57
Barometer—9 A.M., ...	29.880
Do. 4 P.M., ...	29.876

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.	
Jan. 6, Annie Braginton, from New York to Shanghai.	
Jan. 6, Ottocara, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 6, Lyoka Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.	
Jan. 11, Titian, from Penarth to Hongkong.	
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.	
Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.	
Jan. 22, Flimsy (str.), from London to Penang, &c.	
Jan. 24, Victoria (str.), from Liverpool to Manila.	
Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from New York to Hongkong.	
Feb. 1, Neorhus (str.), from China to Hongkong.	
Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 4, Undine, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 5, Candia (str.), from London to China and Japan.	
Feb. 6, Paul Maria, from Yokohama to Shanghai.	
Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 8, Orchis (str.), from Hongkong to China and Japan.	
Feb. 8, Kaisow, from London to Hongkong.	

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
TEHERAN, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at
Noon.
CARGO will be received on board until
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the
Office until 2 p.m. on the 29th Idem.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUES OF PACKAGES

ARE REQUIRED.
A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the
option of forwarding all Goods shipped
by their Steamers for Europe through
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for
the purpose.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 10, 1876. me30

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 1st April,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Fraya West.
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 1 1876. apl

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th
April, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, Fraya West.
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 13, 1876. apl6

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
Complete Set of Vol. I.
Dollars will be paid for the above.

and 2, Vol. I.
(2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)

will be given for each of the

Apply to the Publishers,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.
This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for
an interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-
uted among Policy holders, annually, in
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPIANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 4, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL.....£500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against
unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or
Bonus, are requested to present same for
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise
their claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,

F. D. SASSOON,

Liquidators.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.
Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to grant Insurances at cur-
rent rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions. The first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued daily instead of tri-
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.
The national success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Ma CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

Vol. IV., No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.
The Folk-lore of China.
Pao-ze: The Ocleopatra of China.
An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Intercourse with
China.
One Page from Choo Foo-tze.
The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1293, A.D.
The Wry-Necked Tree.
Phallic Worship.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.
Publications of the Hongkong Corre-
sponding Committee of the Relig-
ious Tract Soc.
Hongkong School-book Committee.
Chinese Wills.
Chinese Breach-Loading Guns.
History of the Maritime Provinces.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan
Tsi Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.
Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kek
Street.
Foochow.—Mr Yui Ching Cheong, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mar-
itime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mar-
itime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mar-
itime Customs; Mr Chuen Sing Hol, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr Sung Mit Chee, Maritime
Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Muni-
cipal Office, Yokohama.
Singapore.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong
Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express couriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

To Let.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos.
14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the
occupation of Messrs KAYRAL & Co.
The House No. 35, Wellington Street,
lately in the occupation of Messrs Ross
& Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of
Miss GARRETT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguiar
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F.
DREXLER.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)
The Bungalow No. 3, Old Bailey Street.

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street,
now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.)
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra
Terrace, at present in the occupation of
Dr SEWELL.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's
Road East, with Godown attached.
Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to

PURDON & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO LET.

WITH Possession on the 1st April.
THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS,
on the Fraya.

Apply to

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zealand Street.
House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.
House No. 8, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Mar. 18, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Exchange, London.

Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 309

" Foochow, " 160 150

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 120

Beef Corned, catty 120 100

" Roast, " 80 70

" Soup, " 140 120

" Steak, " 140 120

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 40

" Tongue, fresh, each 250 200

" " corned, " 400 350

" Head, " 1000 700

" Heart, " 150 110

" Feet, " 60 50

" Kidneys, " 80 50

" Tail, " 120 110

" Liver, catty 90 70

" Tripe (undressed), catty 40 30

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 450

Hams, American, lb. 350 —

" Chinese, " 200 160

" English, " 400 360

Mutton Chop, " 200 180

" Leg, " 160 140

" Shoulder, " 120 110

" Liver, " 60 50